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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1785.

Philadelphia, February 4.

On Tuesday last, the day appointed for the meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMB Y of this State, forty-four Members met at the State-House, but not being a Quorum, they adjourned until the next day, when a number sufficient to proceed to business assembled.

A MESSAGE *from* THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to* THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS an affectionate concern for the welfare of *Pennsylvania* prompted our Message of the fourth of *December* last, the same disposition will govern our Reply to your Answer of the twenty-fourth of that month: For if, in the discussion of affairs so important to the good people of this state, we should suffer any motive to tempt us into digressions from the subject, we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to them, and in the respect that upon every occasion ought to be observed, and which we are always pleased to have opportunities of testifying, for your Honorable House.

It affords us much satisfaction to find, that two points which appeared to us very material, one of them mentioned in our message, and the other in conference with your committee appointed upon it, are now provided for, in the "Act to alter and amend the act for opening the land-office," &c. passed the 21st day of *December* last, so that the inconveniencies apprehended from giving credit upon the sales of the lands, and from not limiting the price below which they should not be sold, are to be prevented.

Happy should we have been, if your sentiments had corresponded with our own upon another question of moment;—that is, whether this commonwealth shall immediately assume all the debts of *The United States* to citizens of this state, and establish a perpetual fund for paying annually six per cent. interest upon them, under the direction of the state.

It cannot be pretended, that the honor and justice of this state are more loudly called upon to make this assumption, than the honor and justice of *The United States* are, to render it needless. As little can it be pretended, that "Public Credit will be recovered" by a procedure, announcing that the "Public Credit" of the Union, in which the prosperity of all Confederated *America* is bound up, cannot be relied upon.

Our situation is that of a state united with others by compact; and hence is derived a primary obligation not to take any step, that may "interfere with foederal measures, or tend to weaken the Union."

With this situation we were anxiously desirous of reconciling the relief of our fellow-citizens, who are creditors of *The United States*. It was therefore our first wish, that any means devised for this purpose might have been managed with the authority of Congress. Their wisdom, integrity and benevolence, with regard to such creditors, are evinced by their acts of the 4th of *September*, 1782, the 18th of *April*, 1783, and the 27th and 28th of *April*, 1784. Proper representations would surely have obtained all the success, that might be compatible with the most essential interests of the Union.

But as the legislative branch chose to proceed without making this application, our next wish was, that the business might be conducted in such manner, that we might not appear either to dictate to *The United States* in Congress assembled, or to reduce this state to such a condition, as to be unable to supply competent payments upon future requisitions to the Continental Treasury, unless by a general distress of the people.

Thus the great question has arisen, whether *Pennsylvania* ought, in the circumstances actually existing, to establish the before described perpetual fund.

Your Honorable House has expressed a "wish, that we, instead of resting on a general declaration, had pointed out the interference of such an establishment with foederal measures." With deference for that wish, we will now endeavour to shew the interference.

By the Confederation, "*All charges and expences* incurred for the common defence, or general welfare, and allowed by *The United States* in Congress assembled, are to be defrayed out of a *common treasury*, to be supplied by the several states, and the necessary sums for the service are to be *ascertained, appropriated, and applied* by Congress."

In their act of *December* 16, 1782, Congress say—"By the confederation, Congress have an absolute discretion in determining the quantum of revenue requisite for the national expenditure. No state can dispute the obligation to pay the sum demanded, without a breach of the Confederation; and when the money comes into the treasury, the appropriation is the exclusive province of the foederal government."

It is indisputable, that these powers comprehend the whole management of the national debt. Congress, in their act of *April* 27, 1784, mention their requisition of 1,200,000 dollars on *September* 4, 1782, thus—"This requision gave *licence* to the states to apply so much as should be necessary of their respective quotas of it, to the payment of interest due on certificates issued from the Loan-Office of their own states, and other liquidated debts of *The United States* contracted therein."

Then, mentioning their requisition of one half of the eight millions of dollars, they add—"But while this proportion of former deficiencies is of necessity called for, under the pressure of demands which will admit neither denial nor delay, and the punctual compliance of every state is expected, to enable the *foederal administration* with certainty to satisfy these demands, it is earnestly and warmly recommended to the *abler* states, to go as far beyond this proportion *in specie*, as their *happier situation* will admit, under an assurance, that such further contributions will be applied towards discharging the public debt agreeably to the preceding statement, and will be placed to their credit in the next requisitions, with interest thereon from the time of payment." Again, on the 28th of the same month, Congress, "observing that of the purposes for which money is wanting, about three fourths can be answered by nothing but *money itself*," require *them* to "be paid in *actual money*, allowing discounts of interest with domestic creditors as to the other fourth; the said three fourths, or greater proportion, if any state should not avail itself of the facilities in the degree admitted, paid in money at the same time, to be applied according to the above statement." As to the balances that may afterwards remain of the requisitions of eight and of two millions, Congress, by their resolutions of *April* last, defer "the calling them into payment," until the states shall be more able to comply.

Such are the powers vested in Congress, and such has been their unquestioned exercise of them. How wisely or beneficially they have been thus vested, it would be idle to enquire. It has been demonstrated, that in order that they may provide in the best manner for the honor, the defence, the harmony, and welfare of these states, their hands ought rather to be strengthened, than weakened.

Taking into our serious consideration these circumstances, and the design of establishing a *perpetual* fund for "*the quota of this state*, of the annual interest of the aggregate debt of *The United States* contracted during the late war," and of *appropriating* and *applying* the same, *under the direction of this state*, to the payment of *its own citizens*, it appeared to us a matter of the utmost importance, that this plan should be executed upon such principles, as to be satisfactory to *The United States*.

Here is to be the faith of this state perpetually plighted to *a particular class* of the creditors of *The United States*, and its revenues, to the amount of *its whole quota of the debt*, exclusively and without limitation of time pledged to them. We say, without limitation of time: For, the proviso in the bill published, "That the *payment* and *appropriation* aforesaid of the said quota shall cease, whenever *The United States* shall make and carry into execution *other* effectual and *permanent* provision for paying the annual interest and arrearages of interest, due and arising on their aforesaid debts," does not remove the objection. This clause plainly alludes to the unexecuted recommendation of the 18th of *April*, 1783, beforementioned in the bill, and to the recital before made in it, "that a considerable time may elapse, before a general and effective plan for the good purposes aforesaid may be *formed* and *ratified* by the several states, so as to be put in execution." But, until *such other permanent* provision and plan shall be so *made* and *ratified*, the *first* obligation under the Confederation, for every state to pay its quota upon requisitions of Congress into the "*common treasury*," still continues in full force.

We therefore were of opinion, that if the *permanent appropriation* and *application* by this state, as it pleases, of portions of its quota of the general "charges and expences" to a particular part of those charges and expences, so as to re-claim on that account against requisitions of *The United States*, could be rendered agreeable to them in Congress assembled, it must be by these TWO considerations—First, *the distress* of the persons provided for—and secondly, *the keeping ourselves in capacity*, if possible, after such provision, to make competent payments into the "common treasury."

Both these ends, we expected, might be attained, by confining the provision to the *original holders* of certificates, and to societies to which they had been given for *benevolent* purposes—to be continued by the same law to the holders of them upon alienations *subsequent to the provision*, as was done in the case of alienated certificates mentioned in a supplementary act, passed the 20th of *September*, 1783, so that the *original holders*, who are the persons distressed, might, in selling their certificates, have the advantage of their rising in value, in consequence of the provision being made.

The plea of distress for these "*respectable* claimants" would be truly affecting; but how much must it be confused and weakened, by mixing with these claims the demands of *purchasers of certificates*. It was with this view, we made the few and short observations in our message respecting those purchasers. Their merits or demerits, we undertake not to judge: But, we contend, that their pretensions ought not *on this occasion* to be blended with those of *real distress*. Let the state deviate as little as possible from the confederation; and in deviating, let not the *only* plea be falsified, that can be offered in its excuse. We are for leaving the purchasers of certificates what they voluntarily and cheerfully became, upon terms that must be extremely advantageous to them—that is—creditors of *The United States*—with the *privilege* that has raised the value of their certificates, and they had no right to ask, repeatedly held forth by the laws of this state, of laying them out in lands, which at the price fixed by the last law, we believe, may be generally done by them at the rate of from three-pence to twelve-pence an acre.

In support of these sentiments, permit us to quote the following memorable words from an act of Assembly, passed the first day of *June*, 1780, after the operation of the laws for making continental bills of credit a legal tender had been suspended, and signed by the worthy gentleman as Speaker, who now holds the same honorable office.—"The *depreciation* of the currency of *The United States*, now in circulation, and the *speculation* which has taken place *in consequence thereof*, has opened a door to *numerous frauds*, and may operate to the *general injury* of *virtue* and *morality*, and to the *great dishonor* of the state, unless timely prevented: And *the prospect of an appreciation*, unless regulated on *just and equitable principles*, might likewise be followed by a train of *evils as pernicious as those we have already experienced*, and not only *encourage*, but *enable* such persons, as have obtained *large sums* for *small values*, to derive an *undue advantage* therefrom."

Why need this state interfere with the intentions of Congress concerning such purchasers. That honorable body has declared, that a proper attention shall be paid to them. Let us remember, that they have declared also, that if, from the deficiencies "of the *least able* states, accommodation cannot be effected among the several objects mentioned, a *preference* shall be given in the discharge of the interest due upon the *foreign* debt." Surely we cannot forget, that in *this resolution*, are involved CONSIDERATIONS OF THE HIGHEST CONSEQUENCE to these states.

Speaking of those to whom this debt is due, Congress, in their address of the 18th of *April*, 1783, employ this emphatic language—"TO AN ALLY, in the first place, who, to the exertion of his arms in support of our cause, has added the succour of his treasure; who, to his important loans, has added liberal donations; and whose loans themselves carry the impression of his magnanimity and friendship."

"TO INDIVIDUALS IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY, in the next place, who were the first to give so precious a token of their confidence in our justice, and of their friendship for our cause, and who are members of a republic, which was second in espousing our rank among nations."

What arguments can justify *Pennsylvania*, for giving a "preference" over SUCH CREDITORS—to dealers in certificates; and deliberately chusing to pay *forty* and *fifty* per cent. interest annually to the latter upon their *real* capitals, rather than to pay her proportion of *four* or *five* per cent. interest annually to the former upon their *real* capitals? for, the interest of the foreign debt is no higher. What will the nations of *Europe* think of our honor, our faith, our gratitude, and our union, when they hear of such proceedings?

'Tis true, if all the other states were in "*happier situation*," and could punctually pay their respective quotas, the interest of the foreign debt would still be regularly paid, tho' we should prohibit, as the funding bill proposes, any part of it from being paid by our quota: But, from the words of Congress, it seems that this is not quickly to be expected; and therefore, with the "*earnestness* and *warmth*" before mentioned, and EXCITED BY THEIR INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS, they entreat "the *abler* states" to yield all the aid in their power. In-

stead of a compliance with this entreaty, the funding bill is calculated to prevent Congreſs from managing *even our quota of the intereſt* of the national debt.

'Tis alſo true, that if " a general and effective plan for the good purpoſes aforeſaid can be *formed* and *ratified* by the ſeveral ſtates, ſo as to be put in execution," as the bill recites, *that* intereſt may then be regularly paid. But it is *uncertain*, when ſuch a plan will take place. If ſoon, the proviſion againſt which we object is needleſs—If late, the objection operates with greater force.

The ſecond conſideration, which in our opinion might have effect in rendering an *appropriation* and *application* by this ſtate, as it pleaſes, of portions of its *quota* of the general charges and expences *to a particular part* thereof, in the manner before-mentioned, agreeable to Congreſs, was—the keeping ourſelves in capacity, if poſſible, after ſuch proviſion, to make competent payments into the " common treaſury."

The " bills of credit" to be emitted are to be received in payment, not only for lands, but alſo " for all cuſtoms, impoſts, duties and debts to the ſtate, and for the arrearages of all general taxes, and for all taxes to be aſſeſſed." How far this regulation, and a *new appropriation* by this ſtate of the reſidue, after one half of our quota of the eight millions of dollars ſhall be paid, as the funding bill expreſly purports, are reconcileable with the acts of Aſſembly of 1782 and 1783, by which the faith of this ſtate is given to *The United States*, " for the payment of our quotas of the eight millions and two millions of dollars, *in gold and ſilver*, to the orders of the ſaid ſtates," merits conſideration; eſpecially as Congreſs, in *April* laſt, aſſigned this reaſon for not immediately making larger demands than they then did——that, " if the *whole balances* of thoſe two requiſitions ſhould be rigorouſly called into payment *within the courſe of that year*, a compliance with ſuch call would produce much diſtreſs."

Our ſentiments are, that deducting from our quota of the national debt a ſum equivalent to the annual intereſt on purchaſed certificates, which, upon ſuch an eſtimate " as preſent circumſtances will admit," we believe, are *one half* of all that have been iſſued in this ſtate, ſuch ſum, together with our quota of requiſitions for the expences of the government of the union, be promptly paid from time to time, if our finances can enable us, into the " common treaſury." *The United States* in Congreſs aſſembled will then *appropriate* and *apply* the money, *as they ought to do*. The dealers in certificates will ſcarcely venture to ſay, that thoſe, of whom they freely became creditors, are not to be truſted with paying them.

By proceeding in this manner, we ſhall allow ourſelves means to diſcover what our real ſtrength is, and alſo what is the real weight of the burthen now treated of. We ſhall hold ourſelves in reſpectful readineſs to comply in a ſatisfactory manner, it is hoped, with requiſitions of Congreſs, which will undoubtedly be made, as *honor*, *juſtice*, and *the general welfare* ſhall require. If our quota of ſuch requiſitions ſhall not equal the income which we can eaſily raiſe and ſpare, how bright a proſpect will open to *Pennſylvania*, for employing the opportunity, in improving the navigation of our rivers and the paſſage upon our roads, the defects of which threaten us with immenſe loſſes. By theſe and other " cares," not unworthy the rulers of a free people, a lively circulation may be promoted, and a ſtrong connection formed between the ſeveral counties; the mutual bleſſings flowing from thence be univerſally perceived and valued; and in a ſhort time, the whole body of the ſtate, healthy, robuſt, active, and animated, be enabled chearfully to bear loads, that otherwiſe would be oppreſſive.

How far the ability of the ſtate will at preſent extend, is a point demanding the ſtricteſt attention and inveſtigation, before this commonwealth, in the circumſtances now exiſting, ſhall commit her faith and revenue for an indefinite period of time, and for an indefinite ſum of money, in the manner deſigned by the funding bill, publiſhed for conſideration.

It appears by the reſolutions of the General Aſſembly of the 4th of *December* laſt, upon which the funding bill is founded, that the ſum of £ 183,232 muſt be annually raiſed, " to pay the intereſt of the debts of *The United States* to citizens of this ſtate, the intereſt of the debt due from and aſſumed by this ſtate in a ſeparate capacity, and the payments to the late Proprietaries, *excluſively* of the civil liſt, and other ordinary expences of government, and alſo of ſuch other debts as are funded on particular revenues."

It further appears from theſe reſolutions, that the eſtimate of debts is inaccurate, and only ſuch " as preſent circumſtances will admit;" and Congreſs, mentioning the national debts, give the amount, " as far as they can be now aſcertained."

Proper methods are in proceſs for determining with certainty, and in reaſonable time, the debts due by *The United States*, and by this ſtate. But, the buſineſs not yet accompliſhed. At preſent it is *unknown*, what may be the amount of the engagements meditated by this ſtate, eſpecially as by the act of Aſſembly, paſſed the *firſt* of *December* laſt, for appointing additional commiſſioners, if it is carried into execution, debts may be aſſumed by this ſtate as due by *The United States*, for which no credit may be allowed by them to this ſtate. Another riſque this ſtate will be expoſed to, by the multiplicity of counterfeit certificates; a miſchief which can only be effectually guarded againſt by the authority of Congreſs, from their controul over the public offices. This we are aſſured of, that there is a great maſs of demands againſt *The United States*, ſtill remaining to be liquidated in this ſtate. Whatever may *prove* to be the amount of them when they ſhall be ſettled, the funding bill *includes them all*. The duties upon importations, and the taxes of £ 76,945 17 6, are *appropriated* for paying the intereſt *upon the whole*; and, agreeably to the principle of the bill, if thoſe duties and taxes are not ſufficient, *others muſt be impoſed*.

Your Honorable Houſe is well appriſed of theſe additional impoſitions, for your own reſolutions of the 4th of laſt *December*, a few minutes before our meſſage was delivered, and which are the foundations of the funding bill, declare, that " an annual tax of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS is neceſſary." It cannot be imagined, that the ſtate will make a ſcramble for the intereſt money among the citizens, and pay the moſt importunate, leaving the reſt unpaid. Indeed, if the money upon this fund ſhould not come into the treaſury as faſt as it is demanded, which will probably be the caſe, there can be no doubt but *ſome* creditors will, from their activity and ſituation, have a manifeſt ſuperiority over others who live at a greater diſtance, and are not ſo well acquainted with public affairs, and the management of money to the beſt advantage.

To the ſums neceſſary for *theſe* purpoſes, ſuppoſing as much and no more neceſſary for them than the bill mentions, are to be added *our quota* of the expences of the fœderal government, and *all the expences* of our own. Computing the former at *thirty* thouſand pounds, and the latter at *twenty* thouſand pounds, which we think a moderate calculation, this ſtate muſt annually raiſe £ 233,232, beſides the intereſt of the debts already funded on particular revenues, and amounting yearly to £ 11,284 6 4—*excluſive* of county rates and levies, and of the taxes peculiar to the city. Of this ſum of £ 233,232—£ 150,000 at leaſt are to be taken from the people by direct taxation, and levied by Collectors. Nor is this the whole ſum to be thus taken from them. The *expence* of aſſeſſing and collecting, *&c.* will amount to above £ 10,000 more. 'Tis true, there are ſome branches of revenue, that may poſſibly leſſen theſe direct taxes; but they cannot be relied upon to any large amount, when contraſted with the encreaſe of public expences.

By a report adopted by the Honorable the Council of Cenſors the 13th of laſt *Auguſt*, and ſince approved by your Honorable Houſe, it appeared, that there were the following *balances* of taxes unpaid—in *continental* money, £ 3,161,897 7 8—in *ſtate* money, £ 136,681 4 11—and in *ſpecie*, £ 476,239 0 10½.

Conſidering it as our duty upon this occaſion, to make enquiries that might lead to juſt concluſions reſpecting the circumſtances of the ſtate, and its ability to pay the intended taxes, we have endeavoured to obtain information. From accurate accounts that may be depended on, we learn, that the annual amount of all taxable property, together with the rates upon polls, in 1771, was only £ 368,045—that the increaſe of population, from 1760 to 1770, a period of public proſperity, was but about one fourth—and that the exports of ſtaple commodities from this city in 1773, greatly exceeded thoſe of the ſame kind in 1784—as will appear from the incloſed ſchedules. *

It is ſaid, in the anſwer to our meſſage.—" We ſee no cauſe to depreciate the ability of the ſtate, as well as its credit, when we reflect, that in the year 1782, when we had neither reſted from the ravages of the war, nor taſted the bleſſings of peace, a tax of £ 420,000 was impoſed, and, tho' heavy, was not inſupportable. In the year 1783, a farther tax was laid for £ 225,000, without any aid from the ſale of lands."

As to the former part of this ſentence, we ſee much greater evils likely to ariſe from exaggerating the ability of the ſtate, ſome of which it would perhaps be more prudent to think than ſpeak of, than from depreciating it, if that was done. As to the taxes mentioned, tho' they were laid early in each year, yet of the whole £ 645,297 15, for that was the exact amount, no more than £ 202,367 2 4, *not one third* of the whole, were paid into the treaſury of this ſtate on the *firſt* day of *the preſent* year; that is, on an average, only £ 67,455 14 1⅓ in *each* of the three years—tho' in that period, thoſe, who were zealous in the cauſe of their country made the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to pay their taxes, in order to terminate a deſtructive war, and thereby obtain peace, liberty, ſafety and ſovereignty; and we are convinced, that many thouſands of our fellow-citizens have experienced very ſevere difficulties in paying their ſhares of the collections. Among theſe are to be reckoned large numbers of that reſpectable claſs of our fellow-citizens, the mechanics and manufacturers, who have been lately, and now are, leſs able to pay taxes, than they were in ſeveral preceding years. Is it to be reaſonably expected then, that this ſtate can, without " producing much diſtreſs," raiſe annually by direct taxation £ 150,000, beſides the expences of the collection.

We cannot therefore upon a review of facts forbear believing, that the following expreſſions of Congreſs laſt *April*, in deſcribing the condition of *America*, are as applicable to our fellow-citizens *in general*, and to great numbers of them in the frontier counties and elſewhere, *as pointedly*, as to the people of other ſtates. " Their abilities muſt be meaſured in weighing their burthens. Their creditors themſelves will view them juſt relieved from the ravages of prædatory armies—returning from an attendance on camps, to the culture of their fields——beginning to ſow, but not yet having reaped—exhauſted of neceſſaries and habitual comforts, and therefore needing new ſupplies out of the firſt proceeds of their labor: Forbearance then, to a certain degree, will ſuggeſt itſelf to them. *Congreſs, entruſted with the diſpenſation of juſtice between the public and its creditors*, will ſuppoſe both parties deſirous, that their mutual ſituations ſhould be conſidered and accommodated."

Indeed, the reſolutions of the General Aſſembly of the 4th of *December* laſt, which contain the funding plan, expreſly acknowledge the diſtreſſes that would attend the burthens to be impoſed; for there it is reſolved, that—" in order to *enable* the good people of this ſtate to pay the tax and arrearages of taxes, with greater eaſe and facility, bills of credit, to the amount of the aforeſaid ſum of £ 183,232, be prepared and iſſued."

Whether this mode of " enabling" thoſe who *have not* paid, will appear equitable to citizens who *have* paid their taxes *in ſpecie* upon *the ſame aſſeſſments*, and whether it be adviſeable to *give* ſuch favor to delinquency, are matters that call for ſome attention. How it can poſſibly add to the commerce, wealth, or proſperity of the ſtate, when all our products are at ſuch high prices, and induſtry in raiſing them is ſure of receiving adequate rewards, we are utterly uninformed? In what part of the world has ſuch an operation ever produced ſuch effects? This truth we are aſſured of, that it *never* can " *enable*" the delinquents to pay their taxes, unleſs the paper comes depreciated into their hands, or they happen to be public creditors, who receive it in the firſt inſtance: For, if it ſhould continue on a par with gold and ſilver, how can they get more of it by their labor or by their products, than they can of gold and ſilver at preſent. Can it, by any intrinſic energy, raiſe the *real* prices of labor or products? If it can, what a misfortune will it be for this ſtate to have them raiſed within itſelf, by means operating ſolely within itſelf, to prices diſproportionate to the relative demands of commerce abroad?

Whether, after recent experience, and while *ſtate* money to the amount of upwards of £ 160,000 already iſſued, and depreciated to two and an half for one, is ſtill falling in price, tho' lands may be patented by it, and it is called for in taxes, and while ſuch quantities of certificates are paſſing, it will be practicable to render paper money " a medium of commerce," rather than an article of commerce, is to be determined. If *Pennſylvania* was a ſtate, the commerce of which was entirely internal, and gold and ſilver could be proſcribed and utterly baniſhed, paper might be that medium. But, if our merchants are to deal in a currency, which has no eſtimation in other ſtates and countries, which cannot anſwer other uſes of money, and is ſubject to dangers and apprehenſions of fluctuation in value, to what *embarraſſments* will they, and to what *hazards* will the commerce of the ſtate, be expoſed? How is it, in the nature of things, poſſible, that paper can anſwer all the purpoſes of gold and ſilver, unleſs the poſſeſſor can, when he pleaſes, convert it into ſuch money? Is it not likely then, that theſe metals will at length prevail over ſuch a currency, and that it muſt depreciate? We alſo fear it will open a new ſource of ſpeculation, to the profit of the artful and the affluent, at the expence of the uninformed and the neceſſitous—whom your Honorable Houſe, in diſtinguiſhing ſome of the ſame kind from the purchaſers of certificates, has been pleaſed to call " the *fooliſh* and the neceſſitous." Whether their weakneſs be accidental or natural, we deſire, that the protection of laws may be extended to them.

We ardently wiſh to ſave WIDOWS, ORPHANS, OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and other WORTHY CITIZENS, who have contributed their property by placing it in the loan-office, or otherwiſe, to the uſe of their country, or who have ſerved her, and STILL HOLD

* INCREASE of population in PENNSYLVANIA, from 1760 to 1770.

	Taxables in 1760.	In 1770.
Philadelphia City and County,	8321	10455
Bucks,	3148	3177
Cheſter,	4761	5483
Lancaſter,	5631	6608
York,	3302	4426
Cumberland,	1501	3521
Berks,	3016	3302
Northampton,	1987	2793
	31,667	39,665

EXPORTS from PHILADELPHIA.

	In 1773.	In 1784.	Exceſs 1773	do. 84.
Buſhels of Wheat,	182391	24490	157901	
Barrels of Flour,	265967	201365	64602	
Barrels of Bread,	48103	28525	19578	
Barrels of Beef, &c.	9659	2354	7305	
Buſhels Ind. Corn,	179217	73527	105690	
Kegs of Lard,	732	507	225	
Boxes of Candles,	1165	1288		123
Boxes of Soap,	3740	1733	2007	
Tons of Pearl Aſhes,	57⅔ both	6¼	64⅔	
Tons of Pot Aſhes,	13¼			
Pounds of Leather,	31696	7080	24616	
Pounds Bees-Wax,	64546	46585	17961	
Buſhels of Flaxſeed,	68681	71592		2911
M. Staves & Head.	5114	4083	1031	
M. of Plank Boards,	3309	3098		599
Tons of Iron,	1564	667 and Bars 10,402	about 400	

their certificates, *from ſuch unequal conteſts* as have been juſt mentioned, and *from any poſſibility* that what their country pays to them ſhould again deceive them, by depreciating in their hands. Let THEIR caſe be ſeparated from that of dealers in certificates, and let THEM be truly paid in *ſpecie*. That this proviſion ſhould not be exceeded by this ſtate, at this time, and in the manner propoſed, is, in our judgment, recommended by honor, juſtice, humanity, policy, and a regard for the Confederation.

Should the paper to be emitted not anſwer all the ends of a medium of commerce, though receivable for any demands by the ſtate, it may yet have pernicious efficacy in expelling, for ſome time, large quantities of gold and ſilver from circulation. During that period, the difficulty of paying debts, and the diſappointment of the benevolent purpoſes for which the paper was originally intended, will be earneſtly diſplayed. Your ſucceſſors may urge, that the making it a legal tender is the only proviſion wanting to cure theſe diſorders—with what probability of ſucceſs, any perſon acquainted with public tranſactions can eaſily determine.

The iniquities of tender laws, and the evils of a paper currency, may, we hope, be avoided, if the funding plan is confined to the objects we wiſh to be comprehended. *For this purpoſe*, the arrearages of taxes and the impoſts may be ſufficient for ſeveral years. To turn all the gold and ſilver ariſing from the impoſts, &c. into paper, and to retax thoſe citizens who have paid their ſhares of former taxes, while ſuch large ſums are ſtill unpaid by others, and to make theſe extraordinary efforts, in order to pay an immenſe intereſt to the purchaſers of certificates, are meaſures that tend to the injury of the commonwealth, however profitable they may be to ſome individuals.

But it is objected, in the anſwer to our meſſage, that "the diſcrimination between *original holders* of certificates and *purchaſers* muſt be extremely difficult." Admitting the difficulty, yet it is ſurmountable. Such a "diſcrimination" may be made. It can be made, notwithſtanding all the obſtructions ſo ingeniouſly magnified by purchaſers of certificates, and their friends. It has actually been made, and in an inſtance quoted in the anſwer—"the appropriation of the exciſe, for the benefit of the army;" and accordingly, intereſt is now annually paid for near *two hundred thouſand* pounds, upon certificates *retained by the original holders* till the proviſion was made; ſo that MORE THAN ONE HALF of the depreciation certificates were by the ſaid diſcrimination excluded, becauſe they were alienated—and if they had not been excluded, the ORIGINAL HOLDERS would not have been paid, for the fund is little more than ſufficient to diſcharge THEIR intereſt. If the like diſtinction is not made now, *original holders* will find themſelves about as much relieved by the preſent funding plan, as *original holders* would have been without the diſtinction in the caſe mentioned. We are glad, that this inſtance was referred to. It is confeſſed in the anſwer, that "THE MOST UNEXCEPTIONABLE FUND is provided to ſupport theſe certificates of the army." Such it undoubtedly is. Yet, what is the conſequence? *Theſe* certificates, *thus* funded, ſell at the rate of thirty or thirty-five pounds caſh for an hundred in certificates. Does not this fact prove how much more than "extremely difficult" it is, to "reſtore public credit" by the efforts of *one* of theſe ſtates?

But, whatever difficulty may occur in making the diſcrimination alluded to in our meſſage, that is, in limiting the proviſion to be made to the *original holders* of certificates, who, at the time of becoming creditors of *The United States*, were, and ſtill continue citizens of *Pennſylvania*, now having their homes therein, and the executors and adminiſtrators of ſuch as have deceaſed ſince the debts were ſo contracted, and thoſe who hold them by donation for *benevolent* purpoſes, we are convinced, that the difficulty will be much greater in making the diſcrimination propoſed in the funding bill; and that, in executing that bill, if paſſed into a law, it will be IMPOSSIBLE to guard againſt abuſes and frauds.

Reverence for public ſtipulations compels us to make another reflection on this "fund to ſupport the certificates of the army." The *exciſe* is, and then was, payable in *gold and ſilver*. The public faith of this ſtate was ſolemnly given, with all the ſanctions of law, to the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line, that "the ſaid *appropriation* of the *exciſe* ſhould be and continue a *permanent* fund for the purpoſes aforeſaid;"—that is, the payment of the intereſt on their certificates, "*until* means ſhould be provided for the payment of the principal ſums ſpecified in ſaid certificates reſpectively." Yet—by the funding bill, the intereſt of theſe certificates is to be paid in *paper*.

The anſwer alſo objects to the manner in which we mentioned the acts of *March* 1783, and their ſupplements in the *September* following. Here ſeems to have been ſome miſtake of our meaning. We mentioned them to ſhew, that diſtinctions had been made by the Legiſlature; and the funding bill itſelf makes diſtinctions.

There appears to have been another miſtake as to what we ſaid, concerning "buyers of certificates being led by general converſation upon the ſubject, and by the tenor of our laws, to contemplate the laying them out in purchaſing *lands*." The truth is ſo notorious, that we did really hope we might be excuſed for noticing it—for the purpoſe, not of revoking any engagement contracted with ſuch perſons by the commonwealth, but for the purpoſe of preventing any engagement being contracted with them, that might be attended by ſeveral perplexing embarraſſments. Beſides, this obſervation was ſtrengthened by being joined with "*the tenor of our laws.*" We alluded to the act, entituled "An act for the ſale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line, or their repreſentatives," &c. paſſed *March* 12, 1783, by which, the LANDS to be ſold were to "be paid for in gold or ſilver, or *in the certificates aforeſaid*"—and alſo to the act, entituled "An act for opening the land-office," &c. paſſed *April* 1, 1784, which enacts, that "all the aforeſaid certificates of depreciation, the certificates for monies loaned to *The United States* by citizens of this ſtate, or granted in the name of or for the uſe of ſuch citizens, and ſuch certificates as have been or may hereafter be granted to the officers and ſoldiers of the late *Pennſylvania* line, and all other depreciation certificates granted to officers and ſoldiers of this ſtate, and all certificates for commutation, and for arrearages of pay, and the certificates of the commiſſaries, quarter-maſters and forage-maſters, and alſo certificates for debts due to the citizens of this ſtate from *The United States*, or from this ſtate, *ſhall be received in payment for the* LANDS *ſold.*"

We know of no other fund eſtabliſhed, or intended till laſt ſeſſions, by this ſtate, in a ſeparate capacity, for paying the intereſt on the debts due by *The United States* to the citizens of this ſtate. Therefore it ſeems a fair "ſuppoſition," that the dealers in certificates, unleſs they were endued with a ſpirit of prophecy, or ſome intelligence almoſt as extraordinary, could not, in their traffic for them, rely upon any other fund being eſtabliſhed by this ſtate.

Another paragraph in the anſwer is either erroneous, or may lead into errors in the conſtruction. It is ſaid, in mentioning the national debt, and the reſolutions on the 16th of *December*, 1782, "unfortunately no fund has been found by Congreſs to pay even the intereſt, or any part of it, from that time to the preſent." If the meaning of this clauſe is, that "no fund has been found by Congreſs" *different* from the mode fixed in the confederation, it is right: But, if the meaning is, that "the intereſt, or any part of it," has not been paid by contributions, upon requiſitions from Congreſs, *according to the confederation*, it is wrong.

As to the proviſion ſaid to be made in *New-Jerſey*, we are not informed of the particulars. The conduct of no ſtate can abrogate fœderal duties, or alter our ſentiments concerning the meaſures that may be proper for this commonwealth.

We have carefully conſidered the many quotations in the anſwer; and, we truſt, we have fully ſhewn, not only that they are very remote from any contradiction to the ſentiments expreſſed in our meſſage, but, that the meſſage ſtrictly and faithfully adheres to the principles and purpoſes held forth in thoſe quotations. With regard to the concluſion of "The Addreſs," &c. which your Honorable Houſe was pleaſed to "recommend" to our attention, we have endeavoured, but *find it impoſſible*, to believe—that an addreſs made by Congreſs "to the ſtates," expreſly to enforce, by "the moſt powerful conſiderations," as the anſwer obſerves, the eſtabliſhment of "An aſcertained fund—ſimple and productive in its nature—general in its principle—at the diſpoſal of a ſingle will—defined and eſtabliſhed on the faith of the ſtates, ſolemnly pledged to each other—and not revocable by any, without a breach of the general compact"—for theſe are the words of Congreſs—could be intended by that body, to promote ſuch a plan as is contained in the funding bill, which is directly oppoſite to their national, conſolidating views and deſigns.

With as little ſucceſs, we have tried to diſcover "the many miſtakes in fact, from which erroneous conſequences have been deduced in the meſſage," as the anſwer alledges. Could they have been diſcovered, they ſhould have been acknowledged. We are not only deeply ſenſible, how fallible we are, but alſo, how criminal we ſhould be, by perſiſting in errors that might injure *Pennſylvania*.

GENTLEMEN,

Our meſſage was, with unanimous conſent, intended "to offer what information we could upon affairs of much moment" to our country. This reply, with the like unanimity, purſues the ſame deſign, and could not be earlier, as your anſwer was not delivered to us till *four* days after your adjournment.

This mode we think as agreeable to the conſtitution and to practice, as that of *conferences*. Conſcious of the uprightneſs of our intentions, we are willing, that our conſtituents and the world ſhould be perfectly acquainted with the motives of our conduct; and, as we are freemen and have the honor to ſerve an Independent Sovereign People, we eſteem it our right, and our duty, to deliver our ſentiments upon ſubjects in which they are intereſted, in ſuch manner as we judge moſt likely to contribute to the advancement of their welfare.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council-Chamber, Philad. Feb. 1, 1785.

A MESSAGE from THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to* THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER our Meſſage of yeſterday was agreed to, and nearly tranſcribed, we received a letter of the 21ſt of laſt month from the Preſident of Congreſs, which we now ſend, with the incloſures. The ſentiments contained in theſe communications ſo perfectly correſpond with thoſe delivered in that meſſage, and ſo remarkably ſupport the arguments therein uſed, that, we hope, they will give great weight to them, and immediately engage the *moſt ſerious* attention of your Honorable Houſe.

An opportunity is now offered, for this ſtate to acquire diſtinguiſhed reputation, and render an eſſential ſervice to the Union, which, we are certain, will be attended by very happy conſequences to the commonwealth.

JOHN DICKINSON.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2, 1785.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet at the Univerſity, This Evening, about 6 o'Clock.
Feb. 4. SAMUEL MAGAW, Sec'y.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 10th of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Bethel, containing 75 acres, bounded by lands of Abraham Robinſon, Iſaac Ford and others; this land abounds with white oak timber fit for ſawing. Late the eſtate of John Ford, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. one full and equal half part in 40 acres, part cleared land, and part timber. Late the eſtate of Thomas Collins and William Smith, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 11th of February next, a Meſſuage, now occupied as a public houſe, with 90 acres of land, beautifully ſituated for a view of the river Delaware, bounded by lands of Eliſha Price, Eſq; in the townſhip of Ridley; the ſale to be opened on the premiſes at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. Late the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and 104 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, bounded by lands of Michael Frites, Jeremiah Andrews and others; now occupied as a public houſe, known by the name of the White Horſe; the ſale to open on the premiſes at the hour above mentioned. Late the eſtate of John Bryan, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of four o'clock, P. M. at the White Horſe, near the premiſes, a Lot of Woodland, containing ſeven acres and three quarters, well timbered, adjoining lands of Benjamin Paſchall and others. Late the eſtate of Jacob Rudolph, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jarrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others. Late the eſtate of John Robinſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed by the Commiſſioners of the county, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 236 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, taken in execution as the eſtate of Patrick Mulloy, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

THE SHIP

MERCURY,

Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,

WILL SAIL FOR

AMSTERDAM,

AS ſoon as poſſible after the navigation opens, having the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, on the 25th ult. a Negroe Man, named SIMON, formerly called Dick, 32 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is fat and very ſtrong made, very active and complaiſant, apt to tell lies, very fond of telling fortunes, and can alter his voice on each extreme, underſtands working on a farm, but more eſpecially houſe and kitchen work, is an excellent cook, can waſh, ſpin, ſew, knit, &c. it is probable he may change his clothes and put on womens, in order for better concealment, as he did ſo once before; he takes a great quantity of ſnuff, and is ſubject to fits. Had on when he went away, a large black hat, a fulled linſey ſhort coat, without pocket-flaps or cuffs, a calicoe jacket, buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes and ſtockings, alſo a check apron. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, from WILLIAM MOODY.
January 22, 1785. §

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 14, 1785.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders on the 10th Inst. it was agreed, that PUBLIC NOTICE be now given, That there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders held here on the first MONDAY in March next, precisely at Eleven o'Clock, to consider the Propriety of closing the Subscription for Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, within such limited Time, and after such public Notice, as shall then be agreed on.

Just Published and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A NARRATIVE

Of the Captivity and Sufferings of BENJAMIN GILBERT and his Family,

WHO were surprised by the Indians and taken from their farms on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, in the spring 1780; giving an account of the many hardships they underwent, the death of Benjamin Gilbert, and the safe arrival of the remainder of the family among their relations and friends in Byberry township, near Philadelphia, in the fall of 1782.

The captive family, in savage bonds,
Trace thro' each rugged way and trackless wild,
Thro' famine, toils unknown, and hostile wounds,
The tender mother and her infant child.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from London, and now on SALE, at

Thomas Billington's Clothes Store,

In Front-street, three doors below Chesnut-street,

A seasonable Assortment of *Dry Goods*,

Consisting of-------

SUPERFINE, second and forest cloths, cassimers, casamets and saggathies, rattinets, shalloons, cottons, fustians, jeans, plain and printed, sattinet and ribbed delures, corderoys, velverets and velveteens, fine buff India dimity, corded dimities, buff and white muslinets; also best superfine coats lapelled, with solid gilt, plated, or covered buttons, single breasted ditto, superfine forest ditto, inferior ditto, jean, jeanet and fustian ditto, silk, jean, fustain and printed cotton coatees, rich silk jackets, gold laced or plain, gold and silver tissue ditto, gold and silver imperial ditto, buff and white corded dimity ditto, Marseilles ditto, jean, fustian, and a variety of fancy striped and figured ditto, a great variety of elegant silk jacket patterns of a new construction, corderoy breeches, lined, and covered buttons, at 18s. 9d. a pair.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of ships and others, may be supplied with the above articles on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Abington township, Montgomery county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the old York road, containing 70 acres, well watered with never failing springs running through the whole, a large bearing orchard of most kinds of fruit, good meadows, and wood sufficient for the place, a convenient dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have some time allowed for part of the money, paying interest. For further particulars and terms of sale, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. † JOHN THAW. Jan. 5, 1785.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

In the borough of Chester,

A VERY convenient Lot of GROUND, whereon are erected an elegant three story brick house and kitchen, a large stone stable and shed, which is now under licence for keeping public house; there are likewise on said lot, a very convenient tan-yard and a good garden, all which will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. SAMUEL JOHNSON. § Jan. 11, 1785.

TO BE SOLD cheap,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, about 30 miles from Carlisle, containing 129 acres, situated near to a grist and saw-mill, also to a lime-stone quarry. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, and a building which at a very small expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine stream of water running through said place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be sold for specie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final settlement of the Pennsylvania line, at the usual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of March next, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT elegant and commodious GLASS-HOUSE, for manufacturing all sorts of flint and other glass, erected by and formerly belonging to Henry William Steigel and Company, situate and being in the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, within ten miles of the borough of Lancaster, with all the store-houses, out-houses, sheds and other buildings, and the implements and utensils thereto belonging, and about five acres of land whereon the same is erected and standing; lying in the neighbourhood of a country abounding with timber and firewood, which can be procured upon very reasonable terms for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory.

And at the same time will be sold, about 80 acres of extraordinary good LAND, adjoining to and lying near the town of Manheim aforesaid, between 20 and 30 acres thereof is woodland, well timbered, being divided in several lots, which will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

And also several valuable Lots or Pieces of Ground and Messuages or Dwelling-Houses, situate in the town of Manheim aforesaid, in public parts of the town.

Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, or know the terms, before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. ADAM FONDERAU, in the town of Manheim aforesaid, or to the subscribers, in the borough of Lancaster.

WILLIAM BOWSMAN,
JOHN BOWSMAN,
GABRIEL HEISTER.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1785.
§ 5 w

DELAWARE STATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Castle, will be sold, on Thursday, the 17th of February next, on the premises, a valuable grist-mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr stones, with a fan and screen; the bolting mills and hoistings all go by water. This mill is situate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforesaid, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Noxon, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by †

HENRY WARD PEARCE, Administrator.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Who intends for Europe in the Spring,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on which he now lives, situate in Easton township, Chester county, near the farm of General Wayne, 19 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile south of Lancaster road; containing about 205 acres of land, of which upwards of 50 acres are good watered meadow, and has been well dunged for the last two years, about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder fertile and good, on which there has been put near 3000 bushels of lime, within the last eighteen months. There are on said farm, a large stone dwelling house in compleat repair, having had new floors, roof, &c. very lately; also a new log building, 26 feet front, adjoining, suitable to accommodate a tenant; a stone barn, 73 feet front, almost new, with stables, carriage-house, &c. also a stone spring-house, built but a few years; there is a good garden adjoining the house, and a pump of excellent water in the yard, two good apple orchards, one of them young, also a great number of choice young peach and cherry-trees. It is conveniently situated to attend the market, and is contiguous to many different places of worship. There are several grist-mills very handy. This farm has many peculiar advantages, among which are its being under a compleat new fence, having had upwards of 10000 chesnut rails put up very lately. It is remarkably healthy, and so situated as to command lime delivered on the land at a very small expence. Possession of the above may be had the first of April next.

No. 1. A twenty feet Lot, on the north side of Market-street, adjoining the house of John Lukens, Esquire.

No. 2. A twenty feet Lot, adjoining No. 1.

No. 3. A twenty-six feet Lot, adjoining the above, and the corner of Seventh-street. These lots extend northward 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley, and may be sold either separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

A Piece of Meadow-ground, on Tinicum Island, containing about 30 acres, in very high order.

TO BE LETT,

A Lot, upon Chesnut-street, about half way to Schuylkill, containing near three acres, having a fine bed of clay suitable for a brick-yard.

A Lot, upon Walnut-street, containing the same quantity, and suitable for the same business.

Also a number of Lots, on Arch and Chesnut-streets, to be lett on ground-rent.

For terms, apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq; or the subscriber. JAMES BUDDEN.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1785.

Strasburg, Lancaster county, January 8, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN BUFFINGTON, of Upper Paxton township, Lancaster county, hath obtained nine several Bonds or Obligations from the subscriber, for the consideration money for a certain Tract of Land in the township aforesaid; said bonds bearing date on or about the eighth day of December last:-----One of them being for the payment of Fifty Pounds, due on the first day of April next ensuing; one of Twenty Pounds, due on the same day aforesaid; one of Fifty Pounds, April 1, 1786; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1787; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1788; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1789; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1790; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1791; and one of thirty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1792; amounting in the whole to the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania. And as I have since found that the said Benjamin Buffington cannot make a good title to me for the said tract of land, according to the agreement made between us, the same land being under a mortgage, &c. These are therefore to give public notice, That no person or persons take an assignment of any of said bonds, as I will not pay any of them for the above said reasons, unless thereunto compelled by due course of law. ¶ BALTZER BEETERMAN.

To be LETT for a Number of Years,

on moderate terms, and may be entered on the first day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, situate in Passyunk township, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 37 acres, about one half whereof are excellent meadows, the other good upland, with a good bearing orchard of the best kinds of fruit; there are also on the premises, a good frame barn, hay-house, stables and other out-houses, and a well of good water at the door. For terms, apply to Christian Deshong, at the Governor's mill, on Germantown road, or to Godfrey Gebler, in Chesnut-street, opposite the Bank.

All persons who have any demands against the estate of Peter Deshong, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, by bonds, notes or book-debts, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to settle the accounts of the said estate. CHRISTIAN DESHONG, GODFREY GEBLER, } Execut.

N. B. Boulting-Cloths of all kinds to be had. Enquire at the above mill. * Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1785.

East Whiteland, Jan. 18, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good lime-stone land, two thirds thereof is cleared, 18 acres of which is of the best of meadow, watered by never failing streams, the plough land as good as the neighbourhood can produce; there is a lime kiln and quarry about the center of the farm, which makes it convenient for liming, a young orchard of 100 apple trees of the best grafted fruit, and the old orchard bears sufficient to make from ten to twenty hogsheads of cyder yearly, with a convenient stone dwelling-house, two stories high, four rooms on the first floor and entry, six on the second, with a leanto kitchen, and cellars nearly under the whole, there is a spring of good water near the door, with a well and pump in it in the yard, with a stone barn and stabling that will contain thirty head of cattle, and other necessary out-houses.

Likewise a plantation, containing 150 acres of good lime stone land, two thirds thereof cleared, five acres of meadow made, and much more may be made, as that never failing stream the Valley creek runs through it, with fall sufficient for a mill; there is a lime kiln and quarry on said premises, with a bearing orchard of 120 trees of the best grafted fruit, that are now in their prime; the plough land is in good order as it has been limed over twice within these 12 years; there is a log dwelling-house and barn on the premises, as it lies adjoining to the afore-mentioned place, both would make one capital farm. They will be sold together or separate as best suits the purchasers. Any person or persons may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the first mentioned farm.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. If they are sold previous to the first of March, possession will be given the first of April. ¶

SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY,

DRUGGISTS,

At Boerhaave's head, the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, have for sale, at the most reasonable rates,

A general assortment of Drugs, chymical and galenical, Surgeons Instruments, patent Medicines and Shop Furniture,

Among which are,

CAMPHIRE,	Opium,
Cantharides,	Rhubarb,
Cream of Tartar,	Verdigrease,
Glauber salts,	Red lead,
Saffron,	Best Aleppo galls,
Jesuits bark,	Orris root,
Jalap,	Juniper berries.
Manna,	

Instruments on the latest and most improved Plans.

Amputating---the saws with silver backs,
Trepanning---with circular saws, &c.
Midwifery---improved by Doctors Louder, Orme, &c.
Pocket---in pouches and cases,
Teeth, for drawing, scaling and cleaning.
Dissecting knives in cases, elastic and common Catheters, elastic Steel-trusses, elastic Gum-syringes of various sizes, Mudges-in-haler, Splints, Needles, Lancets, Trocars, &c.

Patent medicines.	British oil,
Anderson's pills,	Bateman's drops,
Hooper's ditto,	Turlington's balsam,
Daffy's elixir,	James's fever powders, &c.
Godfrey's cordial,	

Their customers may depend on being supplied with fresh and genuine Medicines of the first quality, as they intend to keep up their assortment by frequent importations. Jan. 18,

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TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situate on both sides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a sufficient quantity of best watered meadow. The dwelling-house is an elegant well finished stone building, on a high situation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the first floor, and five on the second and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the house near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and stored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are also on the place, a small stone dwelling-house, two spring-houses, barn, stables, coach-house, smoke-house, &c. a valuable shad fishery, and an inexhaustible quarrey of limestone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty shillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premises one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a small expence of repair, will each let at the same rate, and are likely to increase in value; also a valuable ferry on the premises, with a good new strong ferry-boat, scow-ropes, &c. the use of which is increasing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are some of the most capital grist-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman residing on it. For terms of sale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-street, near Race-street. ctf. Jan. 1.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN MEASE, in Philadelphia, WILLIAM PARR, Esq; of Lancaster, or ABRAHAM SCOTT, Esq; at Elizabeth-town, near the premises,

A MOST valuable Tract of LAND, in Lancaster county, Donegall township, containing 600 acres, about 150 acres whereof are cleared, the timber on the remainder is extremely large, consisting chiefly of walnut, hickory and oak. The soil in general is amongst the first for goodness of any in that rich neighbourhood; remarkable for sure crops, a very healthy situation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increased to more than double the quantity by a few days labour in making a small dam from the branch of the Canaigh creek which runs through the centre. The orchard is large, and remarkable for the surest and greatest quantity of fruit of any in that county, which has been fully proved for a number of years past. There is a large dwelling-house, intended for four rooms on a floor, but not finished; a new barn, all out-houses. Distance from the borough of Lancaster 18 miles, and 3 from the river Susquehanna, where great quantities of shad and other fish are caught in their seasons, and very convenient to different places of worship. This land has always been occupied by the original locator James Allison and Son, until my purchase. A clear title and immediate possession will be given, and the terms of payment made easy.

Also, To be SOLD by said MEASE, three very valuable Tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, containing 833 acres and allowances, in Cumberland county, on both sides of Jack's creek, which may be easily made to water near 100 acres; bounded by lands formerly or now of Baynton and Wharton, vacant land, and the North Mountain, which will always afford an extensive range for cattle, and renders these tracts peculiarly valuable. There is a comfortable two story house of squared logs, and floored above and below, about 50 acres cleared. Immediate possession will be given, with a clear title, and terms made convenient to the purchaser. They are all patented, and free of any incumbrance.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 6th of the 8th Month last, in New-Garden township, Chester county, a pale coloured bay HORSE, without brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old last spring. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same. § BENJAMIN HUTTON.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, at public Auction, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, on the premises,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, being the real estate of John Taylor, late of New-Castle county, deceased, adjoining to the village of St. George's, containing 160 acres, the arable land being beautifully divided in four 30 acre fields; this plantation is deemed to be one of the best in that neighbourhood, and produces all sorts of grain in abundance; the situation is delightful and healthy; there is on the premises, a good dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, barn, stables, granary, with several other out-houses, a good well of water at the door, a large apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees of different qualities. Also about 4 acres of good timothy meadow, and a sufficient quantity more may be made at a small expence.

Attendance and conditions of sale, will be made known on said day, by † ROBERT PORTER, Executor.

Christiana Bridge, January 18, 1785.

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